

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS SECTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FD-503 (REV. 1-25-60) CROSS-REFERENCE FORM

This cross-reference form is used when a document contains pertinent data on two or more files and sufficient copies of the document are not available for cross-filing. The form is not necessary when an index card reference will suffice.

Station number of document : DFB 3059

Date of document : 1 August, 1950

Title of document : RUMANIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Document to be filed in : 200-7-34-67

Cross-reference form to be filed in : []
GENERAL NICOLAE RADESCU - P.1

Excerpts: He is a military man retired long before becoming Prime minister of Rumania. During the war, Von Killinger asked the dictator Antonescu to pass certain laws. Radescu wrote a letter of protest and was interned as a result in a concentration camp at Targu Jiu. He became known to the people by this act. This was the only political action he took before becoming Prime Minister. Because of this action, the Russians believed that he was anti-Fascist and recommended that he be made Chief of the General Staff. All of the political parties rejected this because he had been so long in retirement, he had no direct contact with the Army.

The Allied Governments requested Radescu to form a coalition government (National Peasant Party, Liberal Party, Socialist Democratic, and Communist.) Each Party sought to elect the Prime Minister, but failed to agree. Dr. Julius Manir, the leader of the Peasant Party, proposed a compromise by suggesting the election of Radescu because he was politically neutral. The Communist Party was the only party to oppose his election. Radescu knew Ana Pauker headed the Communist Party. He visited her and obtained her support. The Communists hoped he would give them some concessions. Because of this hope, he was called on two occasions to the Politburo of Rumania. There the Communists attempted to give some instructions which he did not follow.

Rumanian resistance to Communism was at a maximum in March, 1945, when Andrei Vishinsky was sent by the USSR to change the Government. Radescu made a radio speech against the Rumanian Communists and shortly afterward, under British protection, he was sent to Cyprus, and in February, 1948, he arrived in Paris from Switzerland.

SECRET

(over)

SECRET

IR CROSS REFERENCE FORM (Cont.)

P. 7—The Council consulted with the King regarding the personalities to compose the Government in Exile. The following were appointed: Nicolae Radescu. . . General Radescu was also proposed by the Council to be President because he was the last Prime Minister of a democratic government in Rumania. . .

P. 8—POINTS OF VIEW OF THREE OF THE DIPLOMATIC PERSONALITIES, RADESCU, GAFENCU AND GARANFIL.

These persons contend that since the parties were dissolved in Rumania, they no longer exist. . . They have the opinion the parties no longer exist in Rumania and after the Communists are overthrown in Rumania they still will not exist. They presuppose that Maniu, Bratianu, etc., the parties' leaders, will die while in custody and that most of the party members in Rumania will also die or be deported. They propose to organize new parties abroad. The first organized, the Rumanian Union, by General Radescu (President), has made unofficial contact with the leaders of the exiled Iron Guard.

The diplomatic personalities desire to change the Rumanian National Committee to include additional members. They hope to obtain a majority favoring their point of view. Because of Radescu's desire to change the Committee, he has stopped the work of the Committee to demonstrate that it is unable to function as it is now organized. Radescu has proposed the following additional members of the Committee:

Carol Davila
Professor Nicolae Harescu. . .
Eftimie Gherman. . .

P. 9—At times, the Rumanian National Committee arrives at an agreement on a question; however, Radescu, the President, refuses to empower the will of the Committee. As an example, the Committee was in complete accord regarding the appointment of a priest to the Rumanian Orthodox Church in Paris; the French Government was to execute the will of the Committee because it concerned an action to take place on French territory. The Committee wrote a letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs which Radescu refused to sign because he found in the letter some unfavorable remarks concerning Bishop Visarion Puiu. . .

The Committee selected Rautu to represent the Committee in this matter to the French Foreign Ministry. However, Radescu delegated another person, Harescu, for the same matter without notifying the Committee. In other business before the Committee, Radescu has proposed a vote only on those matters in which he is interested. He enters in the agenda of the Committee meetings only those items which he desires to consider. It is known that letters addressed to the Committee have been retained by Radescu. He claimed the letters contained matters which did not concern the Committee, while in reality they did, as they referred to public questions. As example, a letter sent by the Polish Government in Exile; a memorandum from the Rumanian students in France.

SECRET

(over)

[]

IR CROSS REFERENCE FORM (Cont.)

SECRET

P. 9-10—Several Governments have requested Rumanian people to take jobs relating to resistance matters. Radescu has not brought this to the attention of the Committee, but has answered on Committee stationery recommending persons in the name of the Committee without having consulted the Committee. The Committee disapproves of the people recommended by Radescu.

Radescu stopped the work of the Committee because of a personal agreement with Mr. Cretianu and refused to convoke the Committee; however, it was brought to Radescu's attention, the fact that he did not have the right to take such action. Radescu recognized that he did not have the right to take such action, but persisted in his attitude. The King sent a letter to the Committee asking why the Committee stopped its work. Radescu refused to convoke the Committee to answer the King. He did, however, write to each member that they should answer individually.

On September 9, 1949, Radescu made a declaration at the Committee meeting that he considered this Committee good enough to work with him. Shortly after, he went to Italy where he was received by the King in an audience. Radescu confirmed this declaration to the King. The King stated that he was satisfied with the composition of the Committee. When Radescu returned to New York, he announced to the Committee that the King had agreed to changes in its composition. The King was angry when he heard of this and asked the Council of the political parties for suggestions to improve the work of the Committee.

A few months ago, the Council made the suggestion that Radescu be named Honorary President without authority in the Committee. The King is presently considering this suggestion. . . The Council is disappointed that the National Committee for a Free Europe which was formed to aid the resistance against Communism gives its support to the point of view of Radescu and Gafencu, and that it does not afford sufficient attention to the views of the political parties of Rumania.

P. 10-11—All the political exiles desire to cooperate with the democratic countries to establish democracy in those countries taken over by Communist Governments. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to utilize only those individuals whose democratic background is not compromised. The political parties are surprised that the Committee for a Free Europe considers that Gafencu is a better warrant for the future of democracy in Rumania than the political parties. As an example, the National Committee for a Free Europe accepted persons for radio work suggested by Radescu without considering the suggestions of the political parties. . .

This is all the pertinent information on subject in this document.

SECRET

C J